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[a1351]

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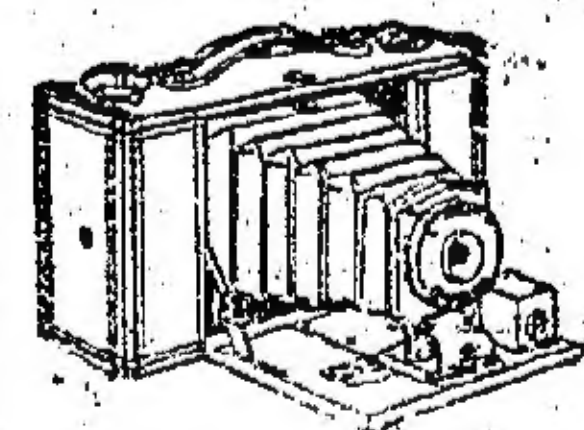


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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [a577]



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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
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No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
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## BIRTHS.

On May 4th, the wife of M. GORDON SINCLAIR, I. M. C., of a son.  
On May 5th, at Shanghai, the wife of J. BOCH, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 10th, 1911.

JAPANESE papers to hand seem to show that there is considerable underground unrest in that country, although it has to be remembered that the condition of a country as pictured in its Press must always be more or less distorted, since it is the exceptional, and not the commonplace, which finds prominence in newspaper columns. Nevertheless it does appear to some degree strange that, in a country noted for its loyalty, whose patriotism is a boast, there should exist so many who apparently aim at subverting the State. Since the discovery of the recent anarchist plot the police have been on the *qui vive* to discover further traces of social unrest, and although no further cases have yet come before the public courts hardly a day passes without rumours of the discovery of hidden explosives or guarded statements appearing as to the discovery of new conspiracies. It may be mentioned that a strict censorship is kept over the Press to prevent premature divulgence of details on the ground that such divulgence might interfere with the course of justice. Even granting that the reports circulated contain some amount of exaggeration natural under the circumstances, there still remains a residue which it is difficult to explain away, and which

seems to point to some unhealthy influence at work. Whether the Government will improve matters by rigorously suppressing all movements, writings, etc., which in any way criticise the present social conditions is an open question. It has been said that no Government can keep a nation from thinking, and although this is only true in so far as their thoughts are not influenced to move in certain directions, yet it seems probable that a movement once started will continue in underground channels if suppressed openly. The crusade against the Socialists, carried even so far that signboards containing the objectionable character, though used in a perfectly innocent context, were ordered to be removed, is, it is claimed, not directed against theoretical Socialists who merely desire to improve social conditions by legitimate means. Probably owing to the ignorance of the men employed to search out Socialists, however, the names have now come to bear the significance which is associated with the name Anarchist in Europe, and Socialism, instead of proving a safety valve for the emission of grievances, is now forced into underground channels to work evil. The papers and magazines also are filled with protests against the Government's policy, in one way or another, this being notably prominent in regard to Korea, where Governor-General TERAOKI and his subordinates have come into severe conflict with the merchants and the Press. It is claimed that Japan's policy in Korea is a military policy pure and simple, and that it has resulted in impeding the progress of the country and the legitimate operations of those who desire to develop the country. The Company Act, under which all companies must receive the approval of the Governor-General before they can be floated, is especially singled out for criticism, as placing power in the hands of the authorities to interfere with private ventures for their own gratification. The result of this agitation, boldly carried on by the Press, is that not only have numerous Japanese papers in Korea been seized or suspended, but that issues of Japanese papers published in Japan proper containing any criticism of the Korean regime are being seized on their entry into the peninsula. The defence of the authorities is that the Koreans have not yet reached the stage when they can be allowed to read criticisms of the Government under which they live without evil consequences arising. The country is now in a fairly tranquil state, but the authorities are not quite certain that the situation has been permanently quenched. It must be said to the credit of the Japanese Government that, broadly speaking, its policy in Korea seems to be dictated by a desire to protect the Korean against the Japanese. The Company Law was promulgated at a time when the emoluments paid in connection with the annexation had just been handed over to the persons concerned, and it was evidently directed against any wildcat schemes which might be floated for the benefit of the credulous Koreans. It is acknowledged even by the Japanese Press that the procedure of Japanese business men in the peninsula in the past has tended towards taking a somewhat shady character. Revelations recently made in regard to one scandal were taken by the *Santai Press*, the official organ, as an opportunity to warn Japanese merchants that greater strictness would be exercised in the future. Thus the Government attitude is to some extent justified, though to Western ideas it savours of the tyrannical. But criticisms of the Government are not confined to the daily journals, nor to Korean affairs. The weightier magazines contain articles by well-known publicists and litterateurs, expressing a general dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs, referring not only to the tendency of the Government to suppress free discussion, but also to its failure to relieve the heavy burden of taxation, to the corruption observable in political circles, and to the vagueness of the foreign policy, which leads the Government into false positions. Further, there is a feeling that education—real education—is being neglected, for although there is plenty of educational administration and supervision—perhaps too much—the *morale* of the students is bad and the results of the system are not encouraging. In some quarters this is considered to be owing to the lack of religious teaching, or, rather, to the failure of the moral teaching imparted, while others look to the incapacity of the teachers as the source of the trouble. Certainly since the Russo-Japan war a change of thought has come over Japan, whether for better or worse. Perhaps it may be taken as the re-action from the high, almost religious, fervour which that struggle elicited, but however that may be, thinkers among the Japanese themselves see

that young Japan is working in a new direction, which may or may not be beneficial to the country. The Government is struggling to maintain the old lines of thought, but politics have fallen so far into contempt in Japan that the Government itself has no longer its old authority, as representative of the Throne. In fact, the Emperor has become disassociated himself from the Government by showing a keen desire to relieve the distress caused by the burden of taxation. A large sum has been granted from the Imperial purse to be used in providing assistance to the poor in time of sickness, and further evidence of His Majesty's solicitude is shown by the unofficial announcement that on the occasion of the forthcoming visit to the Northern provinces he desires to see the people in their working dress, pursuing their ordinary avocations, instead of their holiday clothes, which formerly were semi-officially ordered on the occasion of an Imperial progress. The Imperial solicitude stands out in relief by the side of the dragon methods of the Government, which, though no doubt well intentioned, may fall through their very strenuousness. The condition of Japan at the present moment is a very interesting one.

Another fatal case of plague was reported yesterday, bringing the total up to 27 for the season.

It is announced that Messrs. S. Montre & Co. have been appointed sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co.

During the absence of Mrs. Addison from the Colony, the duties of Hon. Secretary of the Ladies' Recreation Club will be carried on by Mrs. Alabaster.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alien Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
N. J. Stubb, Esq. ... .. 25  
Dennis & Howley ... .. 85  
H. R. Phillips, Esq. ... .. 10

The accountant of a shop at 113, Wing Lok Street has reported to the police that someone entered his room and stole a quantity of clothing, a cash box containing money, and other articles. The total value of the missing property is \$2,000.

The motor boat of Mr. G. H. Anderson, of 14, Gresson Street, is adrift and unmaned. The gentleman has notified the police that while his vessel was being towed behind the Oriental Brewery Co.'s launch the rope broke, and he has since been unable to find his craft.

In fairness to the pilot of the *Australian*, it is stated in the Shanghai papers that the report of the narrow escape of that vessel from collision, while proceeding up river was incorrect. There was never any risk of a collision, and the anchor and chain were not lost, but were deliberately paid out, and were subsequently recovered without difficulty.

An unemployed Chinese named Wong Yung, who resides at 104, Des Vours Road West, has reported to the police that at about 10.30 p.m. on the 7th instant, while walking along Des Vours Road, a man approached him from the rear and put one hand over his eyes and the other over his mouth. Two others then rifled his pockets, and the two escaped with a purse containing \$65.

We are asked by Mr. E. T. Williams, the Hon. Secretary, to state that it has been decided to continue the kindergarten and elementary classes at the Peak School during the summer. By the courtesy of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. A. Tisdall, the classes will be held at his residence, "Quarndon," opposite the Peak Hotel, commencing June 1st, at 8.30 a.m., instead of 9.30 a.m., as at present.

At the Marine Court yesterday Commander Beckwith, R.N., heard a charge against the master of the steam launch *Tung Fat* of failing to exhibit a bright light while moored alongside the Shaukiwan ferry on the 4th inst. Defendant was discharged with a caution. Fines of \$25 and \$35 were imposed on the masters of the launches *Wai Hung* and *Shua Yick* for making fast to the s.s. *Atreus* while under way in the harbour. The master of the *Atreus* was fined \$15 for disregarding the rules of the road in the harbour on the 15th ult.

We are informed by the Consul-General for the Netherlands that according to a telegram received on the 5th inst. from Batavia, the Netherlands-Indian Government have declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague. The importation of the following articles from Hongkong or transhipped at this port is temporarily prohibited: animal refuse, claws and hoofs; human hair, animal hair and bristles; hides, untanned, salted or cured with arsenic; raw wool and rags; used bags or sacks, as also tapestry and used embroideries, unless they form part of personal luggage or household effects being removed.

It has finally been decided, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, that the enquiry into the loss of the steamer *Asia* on Finger Rock shall be held in San Francisco. Captain Gankroger and the remainder of the foreign members of the crew left here to-day for California by the *Yamaguchi Maru*. Captain Gankroger was unable to recover any of the loot while at the scene with the tug, as the officers of the Chinese gunboat could not give him any assistance. When he returned to Shanghai on the *Mongolia* he left the tug on the scene, and it is understood that some soldiers have been sent to the scene by order of the officials, and they will assist the crew of the tug boat in recovering the loot that was taken from the stranded ship.

## THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS FUND.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS BY GERMAN RESIDENTS.

By direction of Sir Francis Piggott, Chairman of the Coronation Celebrations Committee, the following letters have been sent to us for publication:—

C. H. Ross, Esq., Chairman, Collection Subscription Committee, Coronation Celebrations. Present.

Sir—I beg to return herewith the list of subscriptions for the Coronation Celebrations, circulated amongst the German firms.

In handing over to you a cheque for the amount of \$7825 I would like to add that the members of the German Community have gladly taken this opportunity to show their full appreciation of the kindness shown by this British Colony in connection with the intended visit of H.I.H. the German Crown Prince to Hongkong and also on the occasion of the funeral of the late Admiral Guehrer—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

(sd) G. FRIEDLAND.  
Dear Mr. Friedland, Mr. Ross, the Chairman of the Subscription Committee, has handed me your letter forwarding the very large donation of the German Community to the Fund now being raised for appropriately celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty our King, George V.

Some days must elapse before the General Committee can be assembled, but I know that I anticipate the instructions that they will give me in writing at once to acknowledge, first the magnificence of the contribution to what we believe will be an occasion of universal rejoicing, and secondly, the spirit in which it has been offered—specially in your reference to the visit of His Imperial and Royal Highness your Crown Prince, only deferred we hope to another year, and to the good-fellowship of the services displayed at the funeral of Admiral Guehrer, and generally to that great good-will which binds and binds into a friendly whole the many nationalities which go to make up our little British Colony. Believe me very sincerely yours.

F. F. PIGGOTT, Chairman.

## SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The following additions to list of subscriptions published yesterday are supplied:—

Pacific Mail S.S. Co. ... ..	\$500
Messrs. Shearman & Co. ... ..	250
Gibb Livingston & Co. ... ..	250
W. B. Loxley & Co. ... ..	250
Macdonald & Co. ... ..	250
James Crawford & Co. ... ..	250
The H.K. & China Gas Co. ... ..	250
Lowie Bingham & Mathews ... ..	250
Bank Line Ltd. ... ..	200
The H.K. Electric Co. ... ..	100
The China Borneo Co. ... ..	100
Williamson Heywood & Clark ... ..	100
O. B. Bravery ... ..	100
Palmer & Turner ... ..	100
Mr. Stubb ... ..	100
E. H. Ray ... ..	50
Harry Widdling & Co. ... ..	50
A. G. Gordon ... ..	50
Kelly & Walsh ... ..	50
R. K. Hynd ... ..	50
W. Dunbar ... ..	50
R. C. Edwards ... ..	20
G. H. Wakeman ... ..	20
A. B. House ... ..	20

In the previous list furnished us the subscription of \$500 by Messrs. S. J. David & Co. was inadvertently omitted.

## THE FOLLIES.

Mr. Henry Dallas' Company, "The Follies," return to Hongkong on Friday, and have arranged to give two performances, occupying the Theatre on Friday and Saturday nights. The Company seem to have had in the North a continuation of the success which has characterised their tour from the start in India, and their brief return visit to Hongkong this week will doubtless prove as popular their visit some weeks ago. Plans are at Montre's.

## MACAO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MACAO, May 7th.

## OPENING OF A NEW CLUB.

Last night the Club Democratico de Macao, situated at No. 4, Rua da Prata, was officially opened. Invitations were issued to a large number of residents. A number of local matrons, under the directorship of Senhor Constantino da Silva, gave an excellent operatic performance, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was passed.

## COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE.

Complaints have been numerous of late regarding the conduct of certain members of the local police force. In the vicinity of the gaol some of the custodians of the peace are alleged to detain passengers who are proceeding along the Rua Central in richness, and particularly in this case when ladies happen to pass that way. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent will promptly put an end to this annoying practice.

## HEAT AND SHADES.

The trying heat of summer is rapidly overtaking us, and just when residents need the shades, which have for a long time shaded their doors and windows, the authorities have called upon all and sundry to remove them. The Inspector of the Senado Police has been busy serving the requisite notices, and before they have quite realised what has happened dilatory residents are being summoned and fined for failure to remove the shades.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

("DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE).

## THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

PEKING, May 9th.

China expresses appreciation of

Great Britain's generous agreement

by an Edict exhorting the provinces

independently to suppress the growth

of opium and exhorting the people to

to abandon smoking in order to

meet the wishes of a friendly nation.

The native opium tax has been fixed

at 230 taels per picul.

## DISASTROUS FIRE AT KIRIN.

PEKING, May 9th.

Practically the half of the city of

Kirin, which consisted of wooden

houses, has been destroyed by fire.

The damage to property is immense

and the loss of life is considerable.

The telegraphs are interrupted.

## CHINA AND RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

PEKING, May 9th.

An Edict has been issued cancelling

domestic concessions on all present

and future trunk railways, which the

Government resume and retain per-

manently, reserving branches for

Chinese enterprise. The Edict refers

to the Hu Kuang Loan and the long

delayed agreement which could not

be further postponed.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 9th.

It is reported from The Hague that

in all probability an International

Opium Conference will not be held

this year.

## REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SCHEME.

LONDON, May 9th.

Lord Lansdowne yesterday present-

ed in the House of Lords his Reform

Bill. It proposes a Second Chamber

which shall be composed:

Firstly, of one hundred peers elected

by peers from among peers

who have been or are holders, or have

held high office, or are army officers,

former members of the House of

Commons, Lord Mayors and Provosts.

Secondly, of one hundred and

twenty persons elected by electoral

colleges composed of Members of the

House of Commons according to a

territorial distribution to be establish-

ed by Commissioners.

Thirdly, of one hundred persons

appointed by the Crown on the re-

commendation of Ministers.

Lord Morley declared that the

proposals were inadequate and illu-

sory, and the Government could give

no approval to any of them.

LATEL.

The Bill limits the power of the

Crown to appoint hereditary peers to

five annually.

## FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

LONDON, May 9th.

Notwithstanding that an armistice

had been re-arranged the Mexican

rebels attacked Juarez yesterday.

Fierce fighting ensued, and it is re-

ported that four were killed and nine

wounded on the American side of the

frontier.

## SIR HORMUSJEE MODY.

We regret to learn that Sir Hormusjee Mody

is indisposed and confined to his bed.

We learn that Sir Hormusjee Mody has just

been conferred upon him by the President of

France the decoration of Chevalier de Legion

d'Honneur.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 8th.

TO SUPPRESS ARSON.

It is a well-known fact in this city that a

merchant when he knows he is becoming insol-

vent will go to any lengths in order to "save

his face." Now that the insurance system has

become general here many unscrupulous men

have availed themselves of it to avoid the un-

pleasantness of bankruptcy. During the past

year there have been several cases of men who

have deliberately set fire to their premises in

order to obtain the insurance money and then

pay off their debts with it. As may be ex-

pected in such a city as this, when once a blaze

is started there is no telling how much de-

struction it will do, and thus it has happened

time and time again that many persons have

been ruined through the wicked acts of these

incendiaries. The Taoist has just proposed a

measure to the Viceroy that should prove very

effective in putting a stop to these practices.

The Taoist suggests that if a charge of

arson be proved against a merchant or any

other person, he shall suffer death by decapita-

tion the same as an ordinary robber. The Tao-

ist points out that there is no material

difference between the person who burns down

his neighbour's premises and thus spoils his

goods and the common robber who loots his

neighbour's goods by force. The Viceroy has

given his cordial assent to the scheme, so at

the end of this year it is probable there will

not be so many fires as in former years.

## TROUBLE IN TUNG KWON DISTRICT.

Trouble is reported from Chan Hong Chuen in

the Tung Kwoon District. The reason is not

because of rebels, but because the people refuse to

be taxed to pay a police force. Some time ago

it was decreed that this place must be policed,

and the people were told that the money for this

purpose would be collected during this month.

When the collectors went round there was great

trouble. Riots were held in the streets, shops were

closed and houses were barricaded. So hostile

were the people that the collectors thought

discretion the better part of valour and

desisted from their task. The local elders then

sent in a petition to Admiral Lisking him to

withdraw the police order. This the Admiral

flatly refused to do, and the elders have been told

to make the people pay up or take the

consequences.

## THE NAM HOI MAGISTRATE.

It was reported in this column yesterday that

the Nam Hoi Magistrate had been dismissed from

his post after holding it for only 10 days. At

first this affair was looked upon as a mystery,

but the truth has since leaked out. It appears

that after the rising many dead bodies were lying

in the streets and the Viceroy directed the Pun

Yu and Nam Hoi Magistrates to take steps for

their immediate removal. The Pun Yu official

obeyed, but he of



## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. I. Fitzwilliams, Colonel Bedford (Principal Medical Officer), Mr. Ng Hon Tez, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Hartley (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Down-Rowlands (secretary).

## SANITARY BOARD TITLE.

The following letter from the Government relative to the proposed change in the title of the Sanitary Board was read:—Referring to your letter of 15th April, I am directed to inform you that no change will be made in the title of the Board.

Mr. Hooper minute—Good.

The paper was laid on the table.

## BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The President submitted a minute dealing with suggested changes in the draft estimates for 1912.

Mr. Hooper minute. I should like a copy before we discuss it. It is impossible to carry all details in one's head on account of the short time allowed for the circulation of the papers.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I have not time to consider these figures now.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—It is customary to send a copy to each member.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Details should be given of the latrines and urinals considered necessary and those recommended for inclusion in the estimates. The training of nullahs is essentially a sanitary matter and the initiative should be with the Sanitary Department.

The President suggested that this matter stand over until the arrival of other members.

Mr. Hooper—And then we go into committee?

The President—Yes.

Later the paper was submitted and the Board went into committee to consider the changes.

It was explained that as the result of the introduction of nullahs there would be a saving of over \$2,000 a year on the scavenging rate. The changes were subsequently approved.

## RAT GUARDS.

The President submitted the following minute:—In connection with the question of the provision of rat guards raised by one of the members, it has been found difficult for sanitary inspectors who are not engaged on harbour work to enforce the bylaws. I therefore recommend that the following officers of the Harbour Master's Department be deputed by the Board under 256 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance to enforce the bylaws for the prevention of the dissemination of plague by rats: Messrs A. E. Davey, first boarding officer; R. L. Roca, second boarding officer; F. S. Naves, first junk inspector.

Colonel Bedford minute—I trust this very important point will be satisfactorily arranged for.

Mr. Hooper—We don't seem to have any jurisdiction over ships unless they are connected with the shore, in which case our present inspectors can do the work.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I do not think we have this power. It is for the police to see that the rat guards are used.

The President said he suggested in his minute that under section 256 certain officers of the Harbour Master's Department should be appointed by the Board to enforce the bylaws relating to the provision of rat guards. It was obvious that rat guards were not required except where ships were moored against the shore. Even so, it was much simpler for boarding officers who had duties on board to discharge this duty in addition to their ordinary duties. It would be a good plan to increase the number of those who were able to deal with that particular matter. As far as he was aware the Board had power to delegate authority to those officers. The bylaws did not cover it.

F. A. Mr. HEWITT said the matter could be dealt with by the Water Police.

The President replied that the Water Police had no power to deal with it.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Why shouldn't the Water Police attend to the matter instead of the Sanitary Board?

The President—I think they were told not to. You will notice there have not been any cases for a long time, and I think that is because one case failed, as it was brought by the wrong people. Anyway, I don't think it is as useful to depute the Water Police as it would be to depute those boarding officers who are directly concerned with these particular boats. When I referred the matter to the Harbour Master, who is the Superintendent of Water Police, he suggested the boarding officers.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Then it would be better to see that these officers have some proper authority.

The President—They have authority. On the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. HEWITT the Board went into Committee to further consider the question.

Mr. Hooper disagreed with the suggestion of the President because he was averse to giving power to anybody over whom the Board had no authority.

The President said he could take out a summons and the officer could appear as a witness.

When the Board resumed, the President moved that the officers mentioned by depute to enforce the bylaws.

Colonel Bedford seconded, and the motion was carried by six votes to one, Mr. Hooper voting against the motion, while the Hon. Mr. HEWITT did not vote.

## NULLAH TRAINING.

Correspondence was submitted relative to a map showing the extent of nullah training in the city of Victoria and Kowloon.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minute—Attached to this map I would like to see (1) a table showing the amounts of money expended on nullah training during each year from 1901 to 1910 inclusive; (2) the amount of nullah training marked on the map with the year of completion of the work opposite it; (3) the amount of nullah training which has been asked for (as recommended by the Board for urgent consideration) with dates of recommendation; (4) the most malarial districts as far as they can be ascertained differentiated on the map by colour.

The President stated that in view of the discussions which had taken place about nullahs in the Colony, he thought it would be easier for members to get some idea of what was actually being done in the training of nullahs with a view to decreasing malaria in the Colony. He had written to the Director of Public Works and ascertained that a map was being prepared. When they had it they would have more to go on in seeing what had actually been done, what was being done, and how the money available was being spent. In connection with Dr. Fitzwilliams' minute, he regretted that he could not answer the first and second questions, as they did not concern the Sanitary Department. With regard to the third and fourth questions he would give the information as soon as he could get it. The whole of the questions involved a great deal of labour, and he first wished to know if all members would like the information, or whether Dr. Fitzwilliams would put it in the form of a resolution, because if the information was not desired by all it was hardly worth the trouble involved in supplying it. If the member asked for the information contained in the first two items as a private individual he should address his queries to the Colonial Secretary.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said he did not ask in an individual interest. He thought at the present time, when the estimates for the year were being considered, that members would like to know what was being allowed for nullah training, and possibly if sufficient was allowed to meet what was required to be done. He thought the information he asked for would help very considerably, while the amount of labour in drawing up such tables would not be very great.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the information was contained in reports published annually by the Public Works Department, but it would be a question of summarising that information and putting it in the form asked for. It was quite possible to do it, but it would involve a little labour.

The President—Can the Vice-President tell us the amount usually voted for training nullahs?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—It was \$37,000 last year.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—That was an exceptionally large sum.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—Has the estimate always been spent?

The VICE-PRESIDENT—In some cases not.

The President—If the Director of Public Works is willing to provide the figures we might defer the discussion until we have got them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The map that is being prepared will extend from Shaukiwan to the western limit of the city on this side and there will be a separate map for Kowloon, so the whole scope of the operations can be seen at a glance.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS proposed that in addition to the map the information asked for in his minute with the exception of the last item be supplied.

Colonel BEDFORD seconded, and the motion was carried.

## THE CAGE STREET WELL.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the well at 16, Gage Street.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in a minute stated that this well had apparently been reopened, and suggested that the Board should order that it be filled in at once and cemented over.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—If a case can be made out against the tenant or owner, cannot he be prosecuted? I consider this should be done if possible.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—The well should be filled in.

The President, referring to the Hon. Mr. HEWITT's minute, said that it would be difficult to get a conviction. He understood the people at the house put some boards across the well some three or four feet down, and then filled in with cement and made the surface smooth. The work was passed by an inspector as being in order, but the wood-work has since rotted and the cement has fallen in.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT was of opinion that there should be a prosecution.

The owner was to be called upon to properly carry out the order of the Board of November 27th, 1905. An action is to be taken against him for failing to comply with that order.

## THE OLD QUESTION.

Applications were read asking for permission to erect two w.c.s. at the new Victoria Theatre, Des Vaux Central, and to erect four urinals at the University hostel in Bonham Road.

The President, referring to an application for rough closets, drew attention to the minute written by the Hon. Mr. HEWITT, who pointed out that the number of such applications was increasing and this would involve special arrangements for supervising such places. It had been seen in the past that such places in the ownership of non-Europeans were likely to get out of order.

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT added that if the Board continued to grant these applications they must have an increase of staff to supervise them. It did not matter whether they were in European or Asiatic ownership.

Colonel BEDFORD remarked that these were part of the adjuncts of ordinary civilisation, and if supervision were required we should be prepared to meet it.

Mr. Hooper remarked that it should not be forgotten that the Europeans exercised supervision of these places for their own protection.

The motion to grant the application was carried by seven votes to one.

The application with respect to the Victoria Theatre was remitted back to the architects. The hostel application was granted.

## MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the month of March gave a total death-rate for the whole Colony of 15 per 1,000 per annum.

## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Monday, May 8th.

Mr. Wood fined a Chinese, who was arrested while preparing opium at Shaukiwan, \$200, the alternative being two months imprisonment.

Four natives, who were arrested on Saturday night coming out of a godown at 143, Hollywood Road with two bales of tobacco valued at \$174 were charged before Mr. Hallifax with stealing the weed, and were committed for trial.

For dumping ashes into the harbour Mr. Wood fined the master of the steam launch *Willard* \$4 or seven days imprisonment.

A Portuguese youth named Jon Remedios was charged before Mr. Hallifax with refusing to pay legal hire. With a cent in his pocket he hired a ricksha and travelled about the city for nearly half an hour. His Worship ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$5, failing which he would be sent to prison for fifteen days.

An American black-jack was placed before Mr. Hallifax on charges of behaving in a riotous manner, damaging property in an eating-house in Wellington Street, and damaging the uniform of a policeman. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$5, and ordered the defendant to pay \$4 compensation.

A native who has been several times banished from the Colony was charged before Mr. Hallifax with the offence of disobeying a banishment order, and with being found in No. 99, Third Street, for an unlawful purpose. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

While on board the s.s. *Egypt* at noon on Sunday Sergeant Wills observed two fishing boats with their nets spread close to the steamer, which was discharging coal. After watching for a while he observed the fishermen hauling in their nets well filled with coal, which they stowed into bags. The masters of both boats were arrested and were charged with using their fishing boats for other purposes than for fishing. Each defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$3.

On Saturday evening a number of water police detectives, while on duty in Wanchai Bay in a sampans, observed a large junk which was lying at anchor being fed with coal from a number of small fishing boats. The police boarded the junk and arrested four men, including the master, while in the hold they found coal to the value of \$20. It is alleged that the master of the junk was purchasing coal from the sampans for eight cents per basket. The defendants were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, and his Worship after hearing evidence remanded the first and second on bail of \$50 each, and discharged the third and fourth.

While on patrol duty off the naval anchorage Sergeant Thomas passed two fishing boats with a quantity of coal on board. When called upon to stop the fishermen refused, and as the police launch pursued them one of the boats threw four sacks of coal into the harbour. Both vessels were eventually overhauled, and the defendants were charged before Mr. Hallifax. One of them was fined \$10 and the other \$5.

Tuesday, May 9th.

A coolie who snatched a purse from a Chinese gentleman in Queen's Road Central was sentenced by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

The charge of wilful murder preferred against two Chinese in connection with the recent quarrel which occurred on the river steamer *Kwongrei* concluded before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy. The first defendant was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and the second was discharged.

At the Magistracy Mr. Wood committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions the Chinese who was charged with attempted armed robbery at No. 311, Queen's Road Central.

## SLANDER ACTION AT TIENTSIN.

At H. M. Supreme Court at Tientsin, before F. S. A. Bourne, Esq., C.M.G., Assistant Judge, and a jury, an action for slander brought by F. von Bruckner, a German subject and an engineer by profession, and holding rank equal to that of a Captain in the German Army, against Alfred Eggeling, manager of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank at Peking, was concluded on May 1, when the jury found for the plaintiff for \$1,000, the damages claimed, and costs. Plaintiff based his claim on the following statement made by defendant to one Coste-Rolide: "Bruckner asked for a commission from a firm in Tientsin for some Government contract. The firm replied that they could not give a commission, but offered a present of dollars or marks five hundred, which Bruckner accepted."

## ALLEGED SEDITIONARY LITERATURE.

## PROSECUTION AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Li Hoa Chi, printer, of 231, Hollywood Road, was prosecuted for printing, publishing and offering for sale a newspaper known as the *Chung Kuo Yat Po* (China) containing matter calculated to excite tumult and disorder in China, and to incite persons to commit crime in China, in this Colony, contrary to Ordinance 15 of 1907. The articles which form the subject matter of the charge appear in diverse issues of the *China* from September 24th, 1910, to March 21st, 1911.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bowley at the outset referred his Worship to sections 3, 5 and 15 of the Printers' and Publishers' Ordinance, and stated that defendant entered into a bond under the latter section in July, 1910.

He proposed to put in a sealed copy of that bond, which was made evidence under section 20 of the same Ordinance. On April 19th last the defendant made a declaration in the statutory form in which he declared that he had ceased to be the printer and publisher of the *China*. But from July 11th last year until the 19th April this year he was the printer and publisher of the paper mentioned, and his name appeared on the first page of each issue in Chinese, as the printer and publisher thereof. That the defendant did not cease to be connected with the paper although he filed the necessary declaration was, Mr. Bowley thought, shown by the fact that he was arrested in the office of the *China* a few days ago, when he was taking food with the other members of the staff. The charge against the defendant was laid under Ordinance 15 of 1907. Section 2 of that Ordinance stated that every person who within the Colony printed, published, or offered for sale, or distributed any printed or written newspaper, book or other publication containing matter calculated to excite tumult, disorder or crime in China, should be guilty of an offence, and if convicted should be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding \$500, or to both. Section 3 provided that no person should be convicted except by the Supreme Court. The Registrar-General of the Colony was a subscriber to the *China*, as well as to all other Chinese newspapers published in the Colony, and it was part of his duty to peruse these papers from time to time. That official selected certain extracts from the *China*, which extracts were the subject matter of this charge. Copies of the different papers referred to in the charges would be produced. On the 5th of this month Inspector O'Sullivan executed a search warrant at the office of the *China* newspaper, and there seized all the copies he could find of the respective dates mentioned in the charges. In addition to that a clerk from the Registrar-General's Office had on sundry dates obtained copies from the office of the *China*, and a copy of one issue which could not be obtained outside would be produced from the file in the Registrar-General's Office.

Mr. Bowley then stated that after perusal of the extracts from the different newspapers his Worship would have no difficulty in finding, so far as was necessary for the commitment of the defendant for trial, that the *China* had published matter calculated to excite tumult and disorder in China, and to incite persons to commit crime in China.

After hearing evidence his Worship committed the defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

## CHINA AND INDIAN OPIUM.

## THE POSITION TO-DAY.

The *Times* Correspondent at Peking, writing on March 29th, gave the following account of the position of the opium question:—

By virtue of an Agreement between the Indian Government and China, entered into at the end of 1907, India undertook to reduce the amount of opium exported from India by 5,100 chests per annum beginning from January 1, 1908, to a period of three years, provided China reduced the production of native opium in the same ratio. When this period expired at the end of 1910, China was unable to present any actual statistics showing that she had reduced the cultivation to the degree agreed upon, but from a number of independent observers evidence was forthcoming that she had accomplished more than she had promised. Accordingly the Indian Government accepted this independent evidence, and undertook to continue the reduction in export in the same ratio until the trade expired at the end of 1917.

But the resolutions passed in Edinburgh at the Missionary Conference last year, the day of humiliation and prayer decreed for October 24, the 50th anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin by which the opium trade had first been legalized, the subsequent agitation which still continues in China, and finally the recent protest by the Chinese Senate, have contributed to bring about a condition of things the solution of which is presenting considerable difficulties.

## THE INDIAN TRADE.

Briefly the case is this:—China expresses the desire to end her opium traffic before the period agreed upon. There is widespread confidence that within one year, or at most within two years, the Indo-Chinese opium trade will no longer be in existence.

In 1907, before the present agreement restricting the export from India came into force, India exported 67,000 chests of opium, of which 51,000 were imported into China and 16,000 were consumed in the Straits, in Borneo, in Siam, and other Asiatic countries outside of China. The reduction of 5,100 chests in the export from India did not necessarily mean, although such was the inference, that there would be a diminution of the import into China of that amount. At the time of the negotiations the British Minister was careful to point out to Yuan Shih-kai that the Indian Government could not guarantee that a portion of the 16,000 chests then sold in the Straits might not be re-exported to China.

On January 1, 1908, the Agreement came into effect. In that year India was to export 61,900 chests, and China, it was believed, was to import 45,900 chests. But China imported that amount. In 1909 India was to export 56,800 chests, and China, it was believed, would import 41,800 chests. Actually she imported 42,183 chests, a slightly larger amount than in the previous year. The high price of opium due to the restriction of its output of native opium had tempted the opium merchants to supply the demand from opium previously exported to the Straits and other places outside

of China. The opium merchants have never believed in the sincerity of the Chinese Government in its crusade against opium. They have increased their stocks, paid enormous prices, and held their opium for a rise. They have acted in all ways in accordance with their treaty rights, but their judgment has been at fault.

Last year, instead of absorbing, in accordance with what she might morally have been expected to do, 36,700 chests, China imported only 30,654 chests, the reduction being further evidence of the effective campaign waged against the drug. The surplus was added to the large stocks which had already been accumulated in expectation of a rising market in the bonded stores at the treaty ports. The amount at present in stock is 18,000 chests. What is to become of this?

There is no longer any doubt as to the sincerity with which China has grappled with the opium question, nor is there any real divergence of opinion as to the success which has attended her efforts. On September 30, 1906, Sir John Jordan reported on "the immense difficulty of stopping the growth of the poppy in the four large and distant provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Szechuan, and Yunnan, in most of which it is the staple crop." Writing again on October 21 of the same year, he described the reports from Shansi and Yunnan as "bearing eloquent testimony of the good work done in both." At the same time he reported that "comparatively little has been accomplished to check either the consumption or the cultivation of the drug in Szechuan, by far the largest producing area in the Empire, the province which will furnish the supreme test of the success or failure of the programme of total prohibition."

To Szechuan, then, that most difficult province of the west, the chief commissioner for investigation of poppy cultivation in China, Sir Alexander Hosie, has with characteristic thoroughness directed his attention. Reference has been made to his report in the House of Commons. His testimony will be the most eloquent proof yet given of the success of the anti-opium movement in China.

THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS.

When it was discovered that increasing quantities of Indian opium were being imported into China, although the end desired by both Governments was to diminish the import, Mr. Max Müller, our Chargé d'Affaires, proposed to China last July that to enable the reduction to be effective all opium leaving India for China should be earmarked, and only opium thus earmarked should be admitted. Negotiations on these lines were proceeding when the action of the Senate against them was abandoned, but as a matter of fact, although no agreement was made, the Indian Government is now earmarking all opium intended for China. Opium exported for consumption in the Straits and elsewhere, amounting to 16,000 chests, is of course, not so earmarked, and until an agreement is made, there is nothing to prevent unearmarked opium from coming into China.

Negotiations are proceeding along this course: the shortening of the period, the imposition of laws and regulations, the disposal of the accumulated stocks, and the exclusion of opium as an article of trade, the last-named proposal was brought about by the denunciation, before April 24 of this year, of the Treaty of Tientsin. China asks that instead of a gradual decrease extending over seven years, terminating the traffic on December 31, 1910, England will terminate it as soon as China has suppressed entirely the production of native opium. There is complete agreement to this proposal.

China further asks that as each province suppresses the growth of the poppy and forbids the import of native opium into that province, England will likewise forbid the import into that province of Indian opium. Import can be forbidden by the refusal to issue the requisite transit pass. Finding difficulties in this proposition, the British Government undertakes to exclude Indian opium from all provinces of China and of Manchuria, even from provinces in which there are treaty ports, with the temporary exception of the seven eastern provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chekiang, Fukien, and Kwangtung. China replies that this concession is more apparent than real, for it is specially in these seven provinces that Indian opium is imported, the seven provinces consuming ten times more Indian opium than all the rest of the Chinese Empire. China, on the other hand, offers to permit its continued entry into Canton and Shanghai, the two chief ports of entry, and against this continuance the two provinces protest, asking why they alone should furnish the invidious comparison.

While the Indian Government are face to face with a large loss of revenue, the Chinese Government are prepared to sustain a still greater relative loss. There will, however, be some relief. At present the consolidated duty and tax on Indian opium amounts to 110 taels and 15.75 per cent (115.75 taels). This was the duty when opium was worth 2100 per picul, it is still the duty when the value of opium has risen to 2250 per picul, and, recognizing this altered condition, the British Government are willing to permit the duty to be increased to 330 taels per picul, the increased duty to come into operation immediately.

DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

The major difficulty of all remains—namely, the question of the disposal of the accumulated stock, amounting to some 18,000 chests, now lying in the bonded stores and in stock in the treaty ports. Its value is nearly \$4,000,000. It is admitted that this opium has come in under treaty rights, and that it has been bought from the Indian Government under what is really a guarantee that it is protected by treaty rights. If those rights are now abrogated and lost is sustained in consequence, then the Indian Government must be held responsible. China proposes that the whole of the 18,000 chests must be sold before the new agreement comes into operation—that is, the new agreement, now being negotiated, which is to take effect six months after the date of signature. Opium merchants protest that compulsory sale within six months will force down the price, so that their losses will be ruinous. Who will indemnify them on account of these losses? It is argued on the other side that at the worst these losses would not be more than \$500,000. This amount, it is contended, can be easily borne by the British taxpayer. On the other hand, it must be admitted that there is a very ready market even at its enormously enhanced price for Indian opium in China. This fact supports the Chinese contention that a period of six months is long enough to permit the sale of the opium in the treaty ports.

But by the agreement of 1907 India can this year export to China, and China can import from India, 30,600 chests, making, with the 18,000 chests in stock, a total of 48,600 chests—a large increase upon last year—an increase that would create sympathy. China, therefore, on this ground, proposes to further restrict the export from India by 6,000 chests per annum for three years.

Complications are due to the fact that the two Governments, India and China, approach the question from different standpoints. India must consider her subjects and Indian opinion from the least possible hardship by suppressing the trade as gently as possible. China, on the other hand, in the face of public agitation, must be careful not to make any agreement that will appear to help the sale of opium. And there the matter stands.

## INTIMATIONS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THIS WHISKY.

M.P.

Whisky is good, so good that the demand for it is steadily and rapidly increasing—after all, that is the supreme test of quality. We want you to know its good qualities, and the only way is for you to try it. Next time order.

M.P.

It contains a Free Passage Coupon to Scotland in every case.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION:

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[50]

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WATCHES

ENGLISH,

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SUPERIOR

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]



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FOR YOUR GLASSES?

BECAUSE

You will receive Fair Treatment.

A Careful and Intelligent Examination

We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

[262]







## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN,"  
Capt. J. E. Pattison, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [68]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.  
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [4]



MITSUBISHI BISHI KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA  
OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, KANADA,  
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW  
and KAMITAMADA.

Collieries.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR  
KISHIDAKE Coals.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI,  
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI,  
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,  
KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,  
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CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.  
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.  
SINGAPORE: Messrs. BERRY & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

Y. SHIBUYA,  
Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [636]



## BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" SPARKLET Syphons enable you to produce the purest, freshest Soda Water obtainable.

## SAFER AND CHEAPER

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS ... .. at \$2.00 each.  
BULBS ... .. at \$0.90 per box.

WHOLESALE BUYERS:

Can obtain at London prices from

KWANG SANG HONG, LTD.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

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[386]



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]

EUGEN SANDOW says—

"PLASMON"

is the essential food I have so  
long wished for, and I would  
never be without it."

Plasmon Cocoa, Plasmon Oats, Plasmon Biscuits.

Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

STOMALIX

Sole of Carls. Cures Dyspepsia and all per-  
cent. of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines,  
painful and otherwise.

Distributing Agents:  
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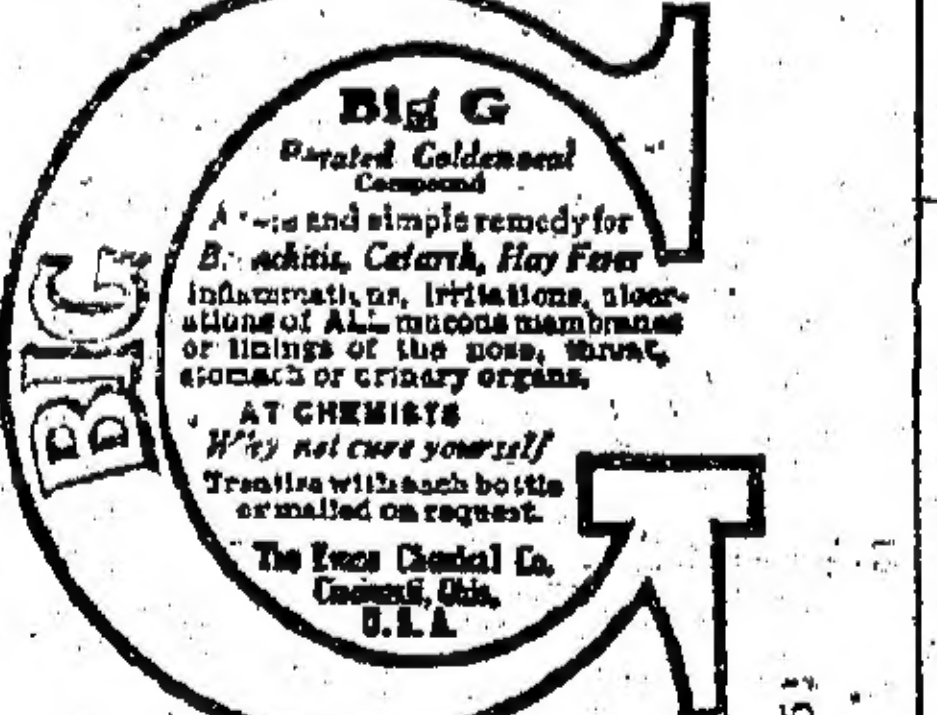
APENTA

Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,  
THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
and  
THE OBESE.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful before  
Breakfast.



APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)



LADIES' REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 2 rue Vivienne, Paris.

Sole by a Chemist.

[103-3]

## KUALA LUMPUR SENSATION.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGA IN TAN  
ENGLISH LADY.

The magisterial proceedings in the Steward case opened at Kuala Lumpur on May 1st. They are reported in the *Singapore Press* as follows:

Mr. E. A. Wagner appeared on behalf of Mrs. Proudlock and her husband, while Mr. Robinson was present in the interests of the deceased.

Mrs. Proudlock appeared first in the dock, but was afterwards accommodated with a seat outside it.

Mr. G. A. Horford, D.P.P., opened the case for the prosecution and stated that the charge was at present one of murder of Mr. Steward. The facts, so far as the police had been able to ascertain, were as follows. On Sunday night last Mr. Steward was dining with some friends when suddenly he got up and said he had an appointment at nine o'clock. He rushed out of the hotel, apparently in a hurry, as he insisted on employing a private ricksha not ordinarily available for hire. He appears to have gone direct from the hotel to the accused's house. It further appears that on the night in question the accused, who is a married woman, her husband being master of the Victoria Institution, was dining by herself, her husband dining out with Mr. Ambler and others. The ricksha coolie, having taken Steward to the house, was told to wait a little way off, which he apparently did, with his back to the house in a position which did not enable him to see what was going on in the house. The coolie states that after about ten minutes he heard two or three reports of firearms being discharged. He then got out of the ricksha and went up to the house. He noticed no light on the verandah, but apparently saw the man who had employed him rushing out towards him. The coolie being frightened ran away and took his ricksha with him. As he ran he heard three more distinct reports. The next evidence would be the cook, who was the only other inmate in the house, the ayah and the "boy" having departed for the night. The cook states that he was smoking at the back of the house when he heard gun reports. He took no notice until he heard the voice of the accused, which appeared to come from the side of the house. She told him to call her husband, which he did at once. He went apparently to Mr. Ambler's house in Brickfields Road, where he called Mr. Proudlock, who on arrival at the school premises with Mr. Ambler met the accused.

She appeared to be in a very agitated condition and kept saying "Blood, blood." Accused further stated that she had shot a man and that the man was Steward. The reason she gave was that he molested her and made improper proposals to her, and she, being frightened of what he was going to do, picked up the revolver which happened to be on the bedside and shot him. That was on the verandah.

Mr. Horford said he did not rely on the accused's statement that she killed the deceased. There was also the fact that when she was found afterwards it was seen that her dress was covered with blood and there was also the mark of powder on one finger of the right hand. He did not think the question, which was whether the accused was the person who shot the deceased, really presented any difficulties. All the evidence, he thought, pointed unmistakably in that direction.

Continuing, Mr. Horford said that firstly there was the evidence that deceased had stated he had an appointment. That, he thought, showed that the deceased must have been aware of the fact that he would find the accused in the house by herself that night. It was difficult to see how he could have known unless the accused told him. This pointed to there having been some communication between the two.

Mr. Horford said he would not ask his Worship to place too great a reliance on the coolie's evidence as to the time of the occurrence, as that would be borne out by other evidence, which showed that the deceased left the Empire Hotel according to the coolie about 8.45 p.m. (Mr. Gilmore put it a little later). Deceased would get to the Institution about 9.10 p.m., certainly not before nine o'clock. According to the evidence of the people in Mr. Ambler's house the cook arrived there shortly after 9.25 p.m., so that deceased could not have been in the Proudlock's house long. Mr. Horford did not think that one could suppose that deceased would go straight into the house and proceed at once to violate Mrs. Proudlock. That seemed impossible to imagine, and the fact that he was there a very short time made her story not very easy to believe, perhaps. Then there was the fact that when the deceased was discovered by Wyatt the clothing was examined and found to be entirely intact and not disturbed. The medical evidence also did not show any accomplishment of violation. If it were a fact that the revolver had only been fired on the verandah the case would wear a different aspect, but the evidence would clearly prove that not to be the case. Mr. Horford commented on the nature of the verandah. He said the rug on the floor was not disturbed or crumpled and the only thing that was upset was a very flimsy Japanese table with books upon it. A wicker stand near by was apparently not upset. It was suggested that although dining alone the accused was dressed in evening dress, and her husband said that that is quite usual for her even when alone. That was not incredible, but the question had to be considered whether it does not point to the expectation of a visit from the deceased.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE HUSBAND.  
Mr. Proudlock gave evidence to the effect that he received an invitation to dinner from Mr. Ambler and arranged to meet him after church, but the arrangement was altered in the presence of his wife shortly before church. He was practicing at the back of the house with a revolver which he had had since April 18th, and at 5.25 p.m. stopped practice, loaded the revolver to his wife and asked her to put it in a safe place. The revolver used to be kept in his desk near the bed-room. Witness went to church and looked round for Ambler and then went into the Club. Witness knew Steward, but he did not think he was in the room at the Club when witness went in. He only saw one person he knew. Witness and his wife after speaking to Mr. McEwen went out. There was no one with them. On going back home witness changed his clothes and went out to dine and his wife stayed behind. His wife was wearing an ordinary evening dress; she frequently wore an evening dress when dining alone. When witness was called by the cook at Ambler's house about 9.30 p.m. the cook said, "Mem panggil, laka laka." The cook did not know what was the matter. Witness said, "Evidently there is something up," and went with Ambler to the house. When they arrived his wife staggered towards him and he noticed she had blood splashed on her dress. He asked, "What is it?" and she answered, "Blood, blood" two or three times. She continued, "I have shot a man." Witness said, "Whom?" She replied, "Mr. Steward."

Mr. Proudlock said when he was called to the house his wife spoke in a most intelligible manner. He asked her and asked her to tell him all about it. She then informed him that the deceased went to the bungalow and sat down and talked about various things. He asked if witness was in and his wife said, "No." She asked him if he would not like to go on to the Ambler's to see witness if it was anything important. Deceased said it was nothing important and did not offer to go. They proceeded to talk about the rising of the river and about church-going. She asked the deceased if he went to church and he said, "No, he had not been for years." She said, "You must be like me, oh Agnes!" She then got up to show him a book. Steward also arose from his seat simultaneously and put his arm round her, trying to outrage her. Witness was doubtful as to the exact words his wife used, but that was his impression of what she said. His wife then said she shot the deceased. Witness asked where he was, and she said, "I don't know, I don't know; he ran," and pointed to the steps. Steward was lying by the side of the head near the tennis court, about twenty or thirty paces from the verandah steps. Witness looked down and saw that Steward must be dead or very badly hurt. He was lying flat with his face downwards and his head slightly turned. Steward had been to witness' house, but not the present one. Witness had no business transactions with him. Mr. Proudlock said he was on good terms with his wife and had never had any reason to complain about her conduct. Steward had always behaved as a gentleman should.

Dr. Cooper, who made the post-mortem examination, deposed to finding six separate wounds in the head, neck and body. They were of a terrible nature, and each would have been fatal, although it was impossible to say which actually caused death.

Dr. Cooper, who made the post-mortem examination, deposed to finding six separate wounds in the head, neck and body. They were of a terrible nature, and each would have been fatal, although it was impossible to say which actually caused death.

Mr. Wagner asked that the accused be again released on bail, as the evidence tended to show that the act was one of justifiable homicide.

Mr. Daly, the magistrate, said the charge was so serious and the circumstances so peculiar, according to the facts stated by Mr. Horford, that that was sufficient to justify him refusing bail.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until next day.

## JAPAN AND GERMANY.

COMMERCIAL TREATY EXPECTED TO BE SIGNED THIS MONTH.

An Occasional Correspondent of the *Pell Mail Gazette* contributed the following article to that journal last month:—

Now that our own little troubles about tariffs with Japan have been settled, whether for good or ill, the commercial world is awaiting with deep interest the result of the negotiations between Germany and Japan on the same matter. Mr. Tabe, the technical expert who came to London early in the year to assist in drawing up the recently signed commercial treaty, has been in Berlin for some time, but it is not expected that the new treaty with Germany will be signed before the end of May, as, in the first place, it has to be approved by the Reichstag. Bearing in mind some of the drastic alterations in Japan as to the inability of Free Trade Britain to retaliate, the result of the Japanese negotiations with Germany, who has a "big stick" of her own, should be instructive.

After Great Britain, Germany exports to Japan more commodities than any other European country. According to the latest Japanese statistics (those relating to the year 1909), Japan imports from Germany goods valued at £4,021,753. On the other hand, Germany imports only about £800,000 worth of Japanese goods, a much less amount than France, £4,152,477, or Italy, £1,999,951. Moreover, German exports to and imports from Japan have been falling during the past year or two. (The imports from Great Britain to Japan have fallen to a much greater extent, but this is making a comparison with the years immediately preceding the war abnormal. The normal trade of Japan with Germany bears evidence of growth both in imports and exports.—*Ed., H.D.P.*)

In view of the forthcoming treaty it is interesting to note the main items of German exports to Japan. First comes indigo; the figures are for 1909, £438,856; then iron and steel, £252,803; and, next, cotton, £217,832; woollen cloths and wares with various mixtures, £118,805; locomotives, etc., £103,197. Other chief commodities are sugar, cotton yarns, wool, mousseline-de-laine, rail, iron and steel plates and sheets.

Japan's chief exports to Germany are camellia, fish-oil and whale-oil, silk tissues, copper ingots and slabs, straw plait, and wood-chip-bricks. In the tariff schedule the duties on the chief German exports to Japan were not increased by a long way to the same extent as the duties on British goods, so that Germany, in her negotiations, enters a battle less severe and is at the same time better armed, than was the case with Great Britain.

What influence high politics might have on the Japan-German negotiations is an interesting problem. Japan is undoubtedly a little suspicious of German intentions in the Far East. She fears there may be coquetry with China, and it would upset all Japanese plans for China to be stiffened by such a formidable friend. Japan may go a long way, there fore, to render account for some time to come the present balance of power in the Orient, which is so vital to her own interests.

## CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Some remarkable instances of the amazing period of development through which Canada is passing are afforded in a telegram received by Lord Strathcona, the H.B. Commissioner, from the Minister of the Interior.

Five thousand overseas immigrants, most of them from England, arrived in Winnipeg the first three days of this week.

The Canadian Northern Railway is calling for tenders for the construction of a mountain section in British Columbia running through the Fraser and Thompson cañons, approximately 315,000,000 (£30,000,000).

During the year ending March 31, 33,853 head of live stock entered Western Canada from the United States; 12,855 were horses. During the first ten days of April 1,000 cars, settlers, stock, and effect passed through the gateway at the north portal of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Settlers are entering Western Canada at the rate of 1,500 per day. Five special trains passed through Emerson to Edmonton, carrying overseas immigrants and a large detachment of repatriated French Canadians from New England and States.

A charter has been granted to the Canadian Shipbuilding and Dock Company, incorporated at \$10,000,000, for a shipbuilding plant for Sydney Harbour, Nova Scotia.

The mineral production of Canada for 1910 exceeded in value \$105,000,000 (£21,000,000), an increase of 14 per cent. on 1909.

An automobile road across the Rocky Mountains to Calgary will be constructed.

"Montserrat"  
LIME JUICE

is derived from fresh lime fruit cultivated in the West Indian Island of MONTSERRAT.

It is an ideal Summer Beverage.



SUPPLIED IN TWO FORMS—  
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.  
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

BOVRIL



Tickles the Palate

THE CHINESE CURRENCY LOAN.

A "TIMES" COMMENT.

Commenting on the Chinese Currency Manchuria Development loan agreement recently signed the *Times* says:—

The purely financial terms, as described in our Peking Correspondent's despatch, appear to be those which were contained in the preliminary contract of October 27, 1910, and which were named by our New York Correspondent on the following day. The loan is to be for £10,000,000 at 5 per cent, and it is to be issued to the financial groups concerned at 95. The objects are declared to be currency reform, and industrial enterprises in Manchuria. The loans making the advances are of English, French, German, and American nationality, and it is expressly provided by the Imperial Edict authorizing the loan that the four nationalities are to participate equally in the undertaking. The Chinese Government are directly liable for the sum lent, which is further secured on the produce of certain duties and taxes. Some of these sources of revenue are pledged only in so far as they are raised in the three provinces of Manchuria, while others are made liable throughout China. They are estimated to produce 5,000,000 taels, and, should they prove to be insufficient for the service of the loan, other revenues of Manchuria may be pledged for that object. A highly important provision of the agreement declares that, in the event of default the revenues on which the loan is secured shall be transferred to the Maritime Customs and shall be administered by them. Redemption within forty-five years is provided for by annual drawings, to commence after the tenth year. The proceeds are not to be handed over to the Chinese authorities at once. The Ministry of Finance, in the first instance, is to deliver to the banks "a programme of currency reform on a silver basis," and they are to specify the amounts required for carrying it out. They are at the same time to state the character of the undertakings in Manchuria which are contemplated and the sums needed to execute them. Six months are given to the banks for the consideration of these proposals, and within this period they are to notify the Ministry that they are prepared to make a public issue of bonds on the basis of the proposals. There are, however, some curious provisions for enabling the lenders to make immediate advances to the borrowers for certain purposes. A million may be handed to China at once for use in Manchuria, and a second million may be paid over to her for currency reform before the bonds are publicly issued, should the satisfy the banks that the nature and cost of the Manchurian undertakings and the programme of currency reform are acceptable. She is likewise to be permitted to apply £2,500,000 out of the loan to meet her outstanding obligations under the Boxer protocol. As she will not receive more than £9,500,000 in cash, it would seem that only £6,000,000 will be available for currency reform.

Our Peking Correspondent states that the scheme is considered to be sound. The difficulty, however, somewhat ominously adds, will be in its efficient administration. It will strike most persons, we fancy, that the project as described does not appear to contain on the face of it any obvious provision for such administration. We shall regard it as extremely unfortunate if some provision for this very necessary purpose has not been made. Our Correspondent draws attention to the absence from the agreement of any reference to the appointment of a foreign financial adviser or to foreign supervision. He proceeds to add that the question of such an adviser has no "direct" connection with the loan. We sincerely trust, however, that the very close indirect connection between the two subjects will find expression in some binding form. Our Washington Correspondent telegraphed at the beginning of November that there was then reason to believe that the United States intended to suggest the appointment of an American adviser, whose sole duty would be to attend to the problem of currency reform. It was stated shortly afterwards that the Chinese Government did not regard the suggestion with favour, but in January we were assured positively that America was resolved unwaveringly to insist on the principle of supervision. It will be a matter of deep regret, for the sake of all parties, if this principle has been abandoned. We hope, however, that in some form or other it may prove to have been safeguarded. An adviser, our Peking Correspondent tells us, will be required to report on the scheme of currency reform which the Chinese drew up in May, and upon which we published a suggestive letter from our Shanghai Correspondent on June 21. The omission in the agreement may have been made good in other ways. The Chinese Government attach an inordinate importance to "saving their face" in transactions with foreigners, particularly since the patriots of Young China have become clamorous, and the banks would naturally be disposed to indulge this feeling, so long as it did not materially prejudice the loan or its objects.

The Americans realize very clearly certain aspects of the Chi issue problem. They see that financial reform is the first indispensable preliminary to all other reform, and they see that international participation in Chinese loans is the first condition of financial reform. They see, we hope, with equal clearness that loans for any purpose without effective supervision can only make the last state of China worse than the first. They may well be simply squandered and misappropriated if left without control in the hands of the Manchurians. One of the great advantages of the arrangement by which the only four countries who are in a position to make loans to China are working together is that they can enforce supervision. It is an advantage which they would be incapable of lightly to forego. The words of Mr. Knox, which our Washington Correspondent quotes to-day, remind us that America aims at the maintenance of the political integrity of China by interesting other nations in the economic prosperity of Manchuria. That is an aim which doubtless the Chinese share, but its attainment must be jeopardized, rather than promoted, by any advances to China which are not applied strictly to the purposes for which they are made, and no advances that will be so applied unless they are made under foreign supervision. That is a truism to all who know China.

As SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

[555]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED

SEOTS. From No. 10 to 88SG. at 46, 47 and

87.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [608]

## SELF CURE NO FICTION!

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc.

THERAPION No. 2

Cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, loss of vigor and vitality, etc.

Each of the three Remedies is supplied in a small, convenient, and elegant form, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on each of the three Remedies.

SOLE AGENTS:—

W. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

127















# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, ...	DEVANHA ... Capt. H. Powell	15 P.M., 10th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, CANTON, and YOKOHAMA ...	Capt. A. E. Baker	1 P.M., 12th May	Freight only
LONDON via USUAL PORTS ...	DELTA ... Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	Noon, 13th May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP ...	SICILIA ... Capt. C. H. Watkins, R.N.R.	About 17th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, CANTON, and YOKOHAMA ...	POONA ... Capt. A. F. Vine, R.N.R.	About 19th May	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP ...	SUMATRA ... Capt. W. R. Le May	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG ...	"KWANGSEI" ...	On 10th May, 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI ...	"SZCHUEN" ...	On 10th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"ANHUI" ...	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"CHENAN" ...	On 13th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ...	"TAMING" ...	On 16th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"LUCHOW" ...	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ...	"TEAN" ...	On 23rd May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE-TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING" Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE-FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHEUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining-Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 36

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911.

AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

### HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

### SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW

#### AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 12th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Houch	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAIHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYUN" ...	Capt. J. W. Frans	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 14th May, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIR &amp; Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

### NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

#### OUTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:		
S.S. SCANDIA ...	...	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA ...	...	4th June
S.S. SEGOVIA ...	...	15th June
S.S. SPEZIA ...	...	1st July
S.S. SILESIA ...	...	12th July
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ...	...	28th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & WEL- HAIWEI	CHEONGSHING	Thursday, 11th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LANSANG	Saturday, 13th May, Noon.
MANILA	WINGSANG	Saturday, 13th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYSANG	Sunday, 14th May, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Monday, 15th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	KWONGSANG	Monday, 15th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	FOOKSANG	Monday, 29th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.

### RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "MAUSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Lahad Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Hainan, and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Duta, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911.

# NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID ...	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moss	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kou	7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE ...	AWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	THURSDAY, 11th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE ...	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mooker	7,000	FRIDAY, 12th May
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO ...	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Salter	5,000	TUESDAY, 16th May

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carried Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

## CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

### HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

### SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

14-40]

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

### PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

#### SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

### PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

### SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only). Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: —Missionaries and their families.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.
		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43. via New York ... £45.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO ... £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports. For further information to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

[48]

## THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, & CO.

Head Office for the Far East:— 15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

[62]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.

\* Triple Screws, turbine engines. \* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "TENYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 12th May, at 1 P.M.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

### FARES FROM HONGKONG.

to SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
to NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
to LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
to SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
to VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	TUESDAY, 16th May, at Daylight
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VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"		THURSDAY, 30th May, at Daylight
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The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Furs. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
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FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOI	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 10 A.M.
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TAMUI via SWATOW and AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 14th May, at 10 A.M.
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For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER

703]

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

"Just Try It"

Oriental Brewery Limited  
Hongkong



